MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT

TURKEY’S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY
TOWARDS AGENDA 2030

November 2015
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1 Introduction

Sustainable Development (SD) concept, defined as a development model meeting the needs of today’s generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It entered in the global agenda towards the end of the 20th century and become a global implementation agenda by the international treaties signed in 1990s. With the adoption of Millennium Development Goals and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in 2000s, countries have tried to advance in achieving sustainable development. However, It is hard to say that the improvements at global, national and local levels are sufficient enough. The developments and changes in the world since 2000s the need to strengthen and support SD agenda. Therefore countries met at UN headquarters in New York to set up global, universal and comprehensive to replace MDGs.

Turkey has been participating and contributing to the global efforts on sustainable development, putting forward her conditions and sharing experience, with an awareness of the need for sustainable development approach for global welfare and with the responsibility of being a strong country. Turkey as a country using and managing her resources efficiently, improves the environmental sensibility of social and economic life. In this manner, economic, ecologic and social potential has been utilized for improving the living standards and wealth of both today’s and future generations. Therefore, raising the economic well-being, respecting the social equity and protecting the environment are handled as a balanced and integrated way in Turkey’s development policies.

Turkey shows a highly sincere, solution-based, law and justice-oriented approach to both regional and global issues. We are approaching to international issues, global and regional matters with human-centered, conscience-oriented principles advocating the supremacy of law, not the law of the superiors. Besides prevention of ongoing war and conflicts, and establishment of peace, Turkey attaches equal importance to sustainable development, equitable distribution, solidarity and particularly the alliance of civilizations and believes wholeheartedly that a different world could be built with a belief in the richness of the differences.

This report has been prepared to share the views and experience of Turkey on Implementing SDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda. for the Thirty First Session of the Standing
Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC) that will be held in 23-26 November 2015 in Istanbul. This report will serve as a background document that provide comprehensive information on the sustainable development pathway of Turkey with elaborating the global and national progress and future provisions.

In the next section, a brief background is given with a timeline of the development of concept and important milestones. In the second section, more detailed information given on the Post-2015 Agenda process and its outputs. Working groups, consultations and supportive reports produced under this process, finance issues and the resulting agenda for Post 2015 are elaborated under this section. In the final section, Turkey’s previous and planned national efforts to achieve sustainable development are presented with a special attention given to the implementation of SDGs.

Until 1970’s development policies aimed economic growth by increasing production, assuming that natural resources are unlimited. Environmental problems occurring as a result of this approach was seen as natural results of development process and policies was adopted on elimination of pollution rather than pollution prevention (Yıkmaz 2011).

In the 1970s, the environment and economic growth started to be considered together in the international arena and the environmental policies were adopted on predicting and preventing problems before they occur in the natural environment. However, it could not prevent the sharp rise in global environmental issues for a while and the damage on the natural environment has continued to increase (Yıkmaz 2011).

In 1980’s, "sustainable development" approach was developed reconciling the developmental approach of the 1960s and the environmental approach of 1970s (WCED 1987). According to this approach, the development in a country can be realized by ensuring ecological, economic and social sustainability (Yıkmaz, 2011).

In 1990s, sustainable development became a global implementation plan by the adoption of international agreements by nations of the world and the basic principles of sustainable development were defined (UNCED 1992b).
Starting in the early 2000s, sustainable development concept has shifted from environmental issues toward social and economic development, influenced by the Millennium Development Goals (UN 2015c).

For the remaining period until 2015, countries focused on preparation and implementation of national plans on sustainable development and in international arena review of progress was mainly done. And finally by 2015, global community came to a point that a new agenda for sustainable development was adopted and a comprehensive set of global sustainable development goals were defined as part of this agenda (Drexhage & Murphy 2012).

In this timeline, it is important to look at the milestones of sustainable development in detail (UN 2015e):

- **Our Common Future (Bruntland Report)**

In 1987, the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) published “Our Common Future” Report, also known as Brundtland Report, which first introduced a widely known definition of Sustainable Development as "meeting the needs of today’s generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs" (WCED 1987). Under this definition, the needs were addressed in a broader way without limiting to economic needs only and inter-generational equity was considered under using natural resources in a balanced way.

Brundtland Report, in general, linked elimination of poverty, equality in the distribution of benefits derived from natural resources, population control and the development of environmentally friendly technologies with the principle of sustainable development. It also
recognizes that there are environmental constraints to economic growth in developed and developing countries (WCED 1987).


Sustainable development has become central in framing the discussions at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, held in Brazil's Rio de Janeiro in 1992. This conference was an important milestone which determined the basic principles of sustainable development. The Conference produced two key documents: Rio Declaration (UNCED 1992b), and Agenda 21 (UNCED 1992a).

Rio Declaration is a set of principles that is not legally binding, but brought political liability to the governments on the rights and obligations of the environment and development. In the Declaration, human is placed at the center of the sustainable development, and 27 key principles of sustainable development such as protecting the environment, ensuring equity between generations, poverty reduction, sustainable production and consumption patterns, development and dissemination of science and technology has been introduced. The Agenda 21, on the other hand, is an action plan that put forward the objectives, targets and strategies for each stage of sustainable development. After the Earth Summit, in 1993, the General Assembly established the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the UN high level political body entrusted with the monitoring and promotion of the implementation of the Rio outcomes, including Agenda 21 (Yılmaz 2011).


In September 2000, world leaders came together at Millennium Summit in New York to adopt the United Nations Millennium Declaration. It was a strategy to eradicate extreme poverty through the establishment of the time bound goals, namely Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 2015. There have been eight MDGs with quantified targets and indicators, focused on the most vulnerable populations and addressed extreme poverty, hunger, diseases and child mortality while promoting gender equality, empowering women, achieving universal primary education, improving maternal health, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development (UN 2015d).
• **World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)**

To assess the progress since Rio, the World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg in 2002. The Johannesburg Summit delivered three key outcomes: a political declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), and a range of partnership initiatives by some governments, private sector and NGOs (Yılmaz 2011). Commitments in JPOI included those on sustainable consumption and production, water and sanitation, health, energy and biodiversity (UNCED 2002).

• **Conference on Sustainable Development Rio+20 (2012)**

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), held on 20-22 June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has provided an opportunity for countries to discuss their successes and deficiencies towards sustainable development since the World Summit in 1992 and to put forward the alternatives regarding the challenges that will threaten human welfare in the future.

Conference was completed by the countries strongly renewing the political commitments towards sustainable development and with compilation of an important outcome document named “The Future We Want”. This document has been putting forward the political commitment on sustainable development, and includes the decisions concerning the establishment of a High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development¹ to subsequently replace the Commission on Sustainable Development. The Future We Want also declared that MDGs will be completed, SDGs will come to replace them. Sustainable Development Goals for post 2015, when the Millennium Development Goals will be completed. The document also provides guiding principles and implementation frameworks for engagement of tools that will serve for the sustainable development as green economy, enhancing the institutional structure of sustainable development at the international level and for the subjects as employment, energy, cities, food, water, seas and disasters (UNCSD 2012).

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¹ The High-level Political Forum on sustainable development is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development. It provides political leadership, guidance and recommendations. It follows up and reviews the implementation of sustainable development commitments and, as of 2016, the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It addresses new and emerging challenges; promotes the science-policy interface and enhances the integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The Forum adopts negotiated declarations. It provides for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and States members of specialized agencies.
National preparations for the conference was conducted by the Ministry of Development in a process bringing broad participation and contribution of public institutions, the private sector, local administrations, non-governmental organizations and universities. As a result of this process a national report named “Claiming the Future” revealing country’s vision for the sustainable development and green growth and showing country’s best practices that would be a guidance for the other countries.
2 Post-2015 Development Agenda

At the 2010 High Level Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly to review progress towards the MDGs, governments called for accelerating progress and for thinking on ways to advance the development agenda beyond 2015. The outcome of the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development initiated an inclusive intergovernmental process to prepare a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs). There has been broad agreement on the need for close linkages between the two processes (MDGs and post-2015) to arrive at one global development agenda for the post-2015 period, with sustainable development at its center.

UN has initiated a multilayered consultation and dialogue process for setting the basis of Post 2015 Development Agenda. This process can be categorized under 3 processes; the ECOSOC work, official consultation process with different stakeholders and the main synthesis reports that supported the process. Besides these inputs from various UN meetings and consultation processes, the International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) supported the main pillar for implementation of SDGs. As will be discussed in below sections, FfD Conference is the main discussion platform for means of implementation part of the post 2015 Agenda.

2.1 ECOSOC Work

2.1.1 Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

One of the main outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, was the agreement by Member States to launch a process to develop a set of SDGs. The mandate of the SDG-OWG is determined in the Paragraphs 245-251 of the “Future We Want” document.

Rio+20 did not elaborate specific goals but stated that the SDGs should be limited in number, aspirational and easy to communicate. The goals should address in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015. A 30-member Open Working Group (OWG) of the General Assembly is tasked with preparing a proposal on the SDGs. In the process the Member States have decided to form groups to share the seats in the OWG. The OWG worked in a manner to

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2 The information which are provided in this section, are generally obtained from UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (UN 2015e)
ensure the full involvement of relevant stakeholders and expertise from civil society, the scientific community and the United Nations system in its work.

The OWG worked in March 2013- July 2014 period and held 13 meetings in New York to discuss the development challenges and priority list of goals and targets which formed the backbone of the 2030 Agenda.

On 19 July 2014, the UN General Assembly’s Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) forwarded a proposal for the SDGs to the Assembly. The proposal contained 17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. These included ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests. In the intergovernmental negotiation process of post 2015 development agenda, SDGs were discussed based on the OWG proposal. During the post 2015 intergovernmental negotiations, 22 Targets of SDG-OWG report are revisited and changed in wording and conceptually. Final list of SDG’s could be seen as Chapter 3 of “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”

2.1.2 Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), an intergovernmental committee has been established to prepare a report proposing options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy “to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives”. To this aim, an intergovernmental committee of experts has been established by 30 experts nominated by regional groups, with equitable geographical representation. The committee has initiated its work in July 2013 and by 5 meetings, finalized its draft report by August 2014. The Committee Report has been endorsed in UN GA on 15 August 2015.

The Report covers the issues of scope of financing needs, emerging patterns of financial resources (public, private, domestic and international finance), options for an integrated sustainable development financing strategy, and global governance for financing sustainable development.
2.2 Official Consultation Process

2.2.1 National Consultations

UN has arranged national consultation through meetings, conferences, on-line discussions, and larger public debates in more than 80 countries by the end of March 2013. The consultation process has been convened in a participatory process by the inclusion of different stakeholders.

National consultation has helped countries to build national position, raised awareness for the coming agenda, helped to build national and international consensus and brought the UN General Assembly the perspective on national and regional priorities.

2.2.2 Thematic Consultations

UN has organized 11 thematic meetings on the issues of; inequalities, health, education, growth and employment, environmental sustainability, governance, conflict and fragility, population dynamics, hunger, food and nutrition security, energy, water.³

2.2.3 "A Million Voices: The World We Want"

The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) collected the perspectives on the 'world we want' and on what is needed to move towards a common sustainable future from over 1 million people around the globe. UNDG used a web based platform, “www.myworld2015.org” to ask people for their six priorities for a better World and the national and thematic consultations that are mentioned above. The UNDG has prepared the “A Million Voices: The World We Want” Report, which is launched by the Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator and chair of UNDG on 10 September 2013 in New York.

2.3 Main Reports that Supported the Post 2015 Process

2.3.1 High Level Panel of Eminent Persons

One of the first initiatives of UN Secretary General for the post 2015 was establishing the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons, on 31 July 2012. This Panel included 27 civil society, private sector, and government leaders from all regions of the world to advise on Post 2015

³ In this context, the meeting on “Private Partnerships for Implementation of Post 2015 Development Agenda” was held in Istanbul, Turkey in 2014.
The Panel prepared “A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development” Report and submitted its recommendations on how to arrive at an agreement on the post-2015 agenda to the Secretary-General in May 2013.

In the report, the Panel calls for the new post-2015 goals to drive five big transformation shifts:

- **Leave No One Behind.** After 2015 we should move from reducing to ending extreme poverty, in all its forms. We should ensure that no person – regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status – is denied basic economic opportunities and human rights.

- **Put Sustainable Development at the Core.** We have to integrate the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability. We must act now to slow the alarming pace of climate change and environmental degradation, which pose unprecedented threats to humanity.

- **Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth.** A profound economic transformation can end extreme poverty and improve livelihoods, by harnessing innovation, technology, and the potential of business. More diversified economies, with equal opportunities for all, can drive social inclusion, especially for young people, and foster sustainable consumption and production patterns.

- **Build Peace and Effective, Open and Accountable Institutions for All.** Freedom from conflict and violence is the most fundamental human entitlement, and the essential foundation for building peaceful and prosperous societies. At the same time, people the world over expect their governments to be honest, accountable, and responsive to their needs. We are calling for a fundamental shift – to recognize peace and good governance as a core element of well-being, not an optional extra.

- **Forge a New Global Partnership.** A new spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual accountability must underpin the post-2015 agenda. This new partnership should be based on a common understanding of our shared humanity, based on mutual respect and mutual benefit. It should be centered on people, including those affected by poverty and exclusion, women, youth, the aged, disabled persons, and indigenous

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Mayor of Istanbul, Mr. Kadir Topbaş was also invited to Panel to contribute as a leader of local governments.
peoples. It should include civil society organizations, multilateral institutions, local and national governments, the scientific and academic community, businesses, and private philanthropy.

When the “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which is the outcome document of post 2015 process is examined, it will be seen that all recommendations of High Level Panel are covered in the text.

2.3.2 “A Life of Dignity for All”

At Special Event towards achieving the MDGs, on 25 September 2013, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon presented to Member States his report entitled “A Life of Dignity for All”. The Report evaluates the implementation of MDGs and outlines the Secretary-General’s broad vision to stimulate greater efforts to end poverty and achieve sustainable and inclusive growth. The report is about addressing global challenges in a world that has seen radical changes during the 13 years of the new millennium.

The Secretary-General, in his report, calls on countries and the international community to

1) do everything possible to achieve the MDGs,
2) adopt a post-2015 agenda that is universal and based on sustainable development,
3) embrace a more coherent and effective response to support this new agenda
4) provide clarity on the roadmap to 2015.

2.3.3 “The Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet”

On 4 December 2014, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon informally presented his synthesis report on the post-2015 development agenda to UN Member States. UN Secretary General has gathered all his assessments driving from dialogue processes and meetings in his Report entitled “The Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet”.

The Report mainly outlines a vision for Member States to consider carrying forward in negotiations leading up to the UN Special Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015 that adopted the post-2015 development agenda. The report proposes one universal and transformative agenda for sustainable development, underpinned by rights, and with
people and the planet at the center. An integrated set of six essential elements is provided to help frame and reinforce the sustainable development agenda and ensure that the ambition and vision expressed by Member States communicates and is delivered at the country level: (a) dignity: to end poverty and fight inequality; (b) people: to ensure healthy lives, knowledge and the inclusion of women and children; (c) prosperity: to grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy; (d) planet: to protect our ecosystems for all societies and our children; (e) justice: to promote safe and peaceful societies and strong institutions; and (f) partnership: to catalyse global solidarity for sustainable development.

The report also underscores that an integrated sustainable development agenda requires an equally synergistic framework of means for its implementation, including financing, technology and investments in sustainable development capacities.

When the outcome document of post 2015 process is considered, it is seen that the Preamble part of the Agenda 2030 document is largely in conformity with the six essential elements of the Secretary General’s Report.

2.4 Financing for Development

2.4.1 The First and Second Conferences on Financing for Development: Monterrey and Doha

At 22 March 2002, The Monterrey Consensus was adopted by States with the participation of over fifty Heads of State and two hundred Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Development and Trade. The Conference also included active participation by the Heads of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization, prominent business and civil society leaders and other stakeholders.

The aim of the Monterrey Conference was to address the challenges of financing for development around the world, especially for developing countries. This need had arisen from the difficulties of (developing countries) regarding the implementation of the internationally agreed goals, including the goals accepted in the Millennium Declaration, especially in the areas of eradicating poverty, achieving sustained economic growth and promoting sustainable development for the advancement towards to a complete inclusive and equitable global economic system.
The outcome document “Monterrey Consensus” (UN 2003) became the primary reference document for international development cooperation. The document was focused on six areas regarding the financing for development:

1- Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development
2- Mobilizing international financial resources for development: foreign direct investment and other private flows
3- International trade as an engine for development
4- Increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development
5- External Debt
6- Addressing systemic issues: enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development

The most important part of the document was encouraging countries for the implementation of the official development assistance (ODA) commitment which was to target 0.7 percent of gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries.

“Monterrey Consensus Paragraph 42: In that context, we urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, and we encourage developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets. We acknowledge the efforts of all donors, commend those donors whose ODA contributions exceed, reach or are increasing towards the targets, and underline the importance of undertaking to examine the means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals.”

Even though most countries were not able the meet the commitment, the ODA call of the Monterrey Consensus increased the amount of the ODA greatly, as shown in the Figure-1.
In the last paragraph of Monterrey Consensus, a call for a follow-up international conference for reviewing the implementation of the Consensus was made, thus leading to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development, commonly known as “Doha Conference” in 2008. The conference was attended by 40 Heads of State or Government, 9 Deputy Heads of State or Government, 50 ministers and 17 vice-ministers of foreign affairs, finance, development cooperation and trade, as well as other high-level officials of 170 States and major institutional stakeholders.

The outcome document “Doha Declaration” (UN 2009) was an enhanced version of the “Monterrey Consensus”, empowering the six aforementioned areas and the addition of the 7th area “Other new challenges and emerging issues”. The new area addressed the issues of financial crisis impact, additional costs of climate change mitigation and adaptation, price volatility of key commodities in global market, expanding economic cooperation and the growing needs for reconstruction and development of post-conflict countries. Still, the most important part of the financing for development remained as encouraging the countries to commit to and meet the aforementioned ODA target. The growing ODA amount continued its trend afterwards as seen in Table 1.
Table 1: Net Official Development Assistance from DAC and Other Donors in 2014 (OECD 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAC Countries</th>
<th>2014 ODA (Million $)</th>
<th>2014 ODA/GNI (%)</th>
<th>2013 ODA (Million $)</th>
<th>2013 ODA/GNI (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>4,203</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>4,846</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Austria</td>
<td>1,144</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2,385</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>0.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>4,196</td>
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<td>4,947</td>
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<td>211</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>5,827</td>
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<td>United States</td>
<td>32,729</td>
<td>0.19</td>
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<td>0.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL DAC</td>
<td>135,164</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>135,072</td>
<td>0.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Country Effort</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.39</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo Items

| EU Institutions      | 16,106               |                  | 15,959               |                  |
| DAC-EU Countries     | 73,887               | 0.42             | 71,172               | 0.42             |
| G7 Countries         | 95,461               | 0.27             | 94,893               | 0.27             |
| Non-G7 Countries     | 39,703               | 0.38             | 40,179               | 0.40             |

Non-DAC Members

| Estonia              | 37                   | 0.15             | 31                   | 0.13             |
| Hungary              | 156                  | 0.12             | 128                  | 0.10             |
| Israel               | 205                  | 0.07             | 202                  | 0.07             |
| Latvia               | 25                   | 0.08             | 24                   | 0.08             |
| Turkey               | 3,352                | 0.41             | 3,308                | 0.40             |
| United Arab Emirates | 4,889                | 1.17             | 5,402                | 1.34             |
Even though not a DAC Member or a developed country, Turkey’s ODA is growing tremendously, as can be seen in Figure 2.

As in the Monterrey Consensus, the last paragraph of Doha Declaration was to consider the need for another follow-up international conference for financing for development, which led to Addis Ababa Conference in 2015.

2.4.2 The Third Conference on Financing for Development: Addis Ababa

The intergovernmental process of the Conference was started in late 2014 and included a series of informal meetings with civil society and business sector and three drafting sessions on the outcome documents.

The aim of the Third Conference was determined in the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 68/204 and 68/279 and focused on three issues:

1- Assessing the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration and identifying obstacles and constraints encountered in the
achievement of the goals and objectives agreed therein, as well as actions and initiatives to overcome these constraints,

2- Addressing new and emerging issues, including in the context of the recent multilateral efforts to promote international development cooperation,

3- Reinvigorating and strengthening the financing for development follow-up process (UN 2015b).

Like Monterrey and Doha, Addis Ababa Conference gathered high level political representatives of countries and relevant institutional stakeholders, non-governmental organizations and business sector as well. The resulting document is named as “Addis Ababa Action Agenda” (UN 2015a) and provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development that aligns all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities as well as a package of over hundred concrete measures on all sources of finance, technology, innovation, trade and data. This package aims to support the means of implementation for sustainable development and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, also as mentioned in the outcome document of Sustainable Development Summit “Transforming Our World – the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” paragraph 40. In that paragraph, financing for development is claimed to be crucial for the realization of Sustainable Development Goals.

“40. The means of implementation targets under Goal 17 and under each SDG are key to realising our Agenda and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. The Agenda, including the SDGs, can be met within the framework of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13-16 July 2015. We welcome the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We recognize that the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.”
In the Addis Ababa Action package the action areas are revised as shown below:

1. Domestic public resources,
2. Domestic and international private business and finance,
3. International development cooperation,
4. International trade as an engine for development,
5. Addressing systemic issues,
6. Science, technology, innovation and capacity building,
7. Data monitoring and follow-up.

The 17th Goal of the SDGs “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development” is clearly aligned with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as the subtopics of the 17th Goal are: finance, technology, capacity building, trade and systemic issues (policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships, data, monitoring and accountability). In Transforming our World, this coherence is mentioned in paragraph 62 with claiming Addis Ababa Action Agenda as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda. Also, both Agendas pointed out the importance of the integration of their follow-up processes regarding the alignment and coherence. Depending on the success of this process, Addis Ababa Action Agenda states in its last paragraph that the need for holding a follow-up conference will be considered by 2019.

2.5 Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

UN negotiations that are carried out under different tracks for post 2015 Agenda are combined in the "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” document, which is adopted in the 2015 Sustainable Development Summit, 25-27 September 2015, New York. For the intergovernmental negotiation process of Agenda 2030, 7 meetings were held in New York in 2015.

During the first five meetings of intergovernmental process, governments and other participants shared their views on the priority list of subjects to be included in the text which will be adopted in the Summit and their expectations regarding the general structure of the text. In the last 3 meetings starting from June 2015, governments presented their views and recommendations on the Zero Draft of Agenda 2030 that is drafted by UN team and co-facilitators. During the negotiation process, main discussion between developed and
developing country parties were on how to reflect the SDGs that are adopted in SDG-OWG process and the outcome document of Addis Ababa Conference on FfD. Regarding the SDGs, the parties agreed to reflect the SDG-OWG Report by revisiting 22 targets and changing their original wording. For the FfD issue, parties agreed the section on “Means of Implementation and Global Partnership” to reflect the most important elements of Addis Ababa Conference.

Box: 17 SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainable Development Goals</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 1.</strong> End poverty in all its forms everywhere</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 2.</strong> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 3.</strong> Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 4.</strong> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 5.</strong> Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 6.</strong> Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 7.</strong> Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 8.</strong> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 9.</strong> Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 10.</strong> Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 11.</strong> Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 12.</strong> Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 13.</strong> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</td>
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As a result, “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” document, that is adopted in 2015 Sustainable Development Summit, has been prepared and intergovernmental negotiation process has been completed by 1 August 2015.
3 Turkey’s Efforts to Achieve Sustainable Development

3.1 Turkey’s Overall Progress on MDGs

Turkey has shown good progress on almost all MDGs during the last 15 years. Even though progress on some goals as gender equality was not adequate, comprehensive efforts to achieve sufficient level of improvement in all MDGs created a holistic development perspective among policy practitioners. For some goals – eradicate extreme poverty, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, improvement of safe water and sanitation facility and global partnership for development, Turkey is among the top ten performers as measured by average annual rates of relative progress.

2008 Global financial crisis effected Turkey as all other developed and developing economies but Turkey continue to increase its efforts to achieve MDGs. Progress in every goal from 2000 to 2015 shows Turkey’s success clearly.

A brief summary of progress by goal can be seen below.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

The proportion of the population living under $1.25 a day, which was 1.1% in 1994 and 0.2% in 2002, was reduced to nil in 2006. The food poverty ratio, which was 1.35% in 2002, declined to 0.48% in 2009. Parallel to the decline in poverty rates, the poverty gap ratio has decreased between 1994 and 2008 (1.54 % and 0.21% respectively).

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Increasing access to quality education on the basis of equality of opportunity has been the main focus of Turkey. In this context, net enrolment rate in primary education for 2014-2015 has reached to 97.10%. In the last few years important developments have been achieved in primary education, and the net enrolment ratio has nearly reached 100%. Moreover, the gap between the enrolment ratios for boys and girls has almost been closed. In secondary education this ratio has reached 95.4% in 2014-2015 from 74.4% level of 2000.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

The share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural shows an increase between 2000 and 2015 from 17.7% to 26.6; though the increase is not very rapid. On the other hand, after
the global financial crisis, the participation of women into the labor force has started to increase faster. This is because of the fact that women are prioritized by government employment policies. Employment reform programs particularly include measurements focusing on women and young people. Indeed, they provide incentives for employers to hire women. Dissolution of the agricultural population and increase of urban population are main reasons behind low participation of women to the labour force.

**Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**

According to Ministry of Health’s data, under-five child mortality rate per 1,000 live births, which was 61 in 1993 and infant mortality which was 52.6 in 1992, declined to 10.3 and 7.8 respectively in 2013.

**Goal 5: Improve maternal health**

In terms of infant mortality rate; Turkey has managed to achieve the progress made in 30 years by developed countries within the 2002-2013 period. The same success was also achieved in maternal mortality rate, and again the progress made in 20 years by the OECD countries in terms of maternal mortality was achieved with the last 10 years by Turkey. The maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births, which was 132 in 1993 and 64 in 2002 declined to 15, 9 in 2013.

**Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

According to Ministry of Health’s data the total number of case of HIV infected in Turkey reported in the period of 1985-2013 is 7,528 and 1,103 of them are diagnosed with AIDS. The number of HIV infected cases reported was 158 in 2000 and is 1,313 in 2013, 93 of which are diagnosed with AIDS.

**Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability**

It is observed that the land area covered by forests in Turkey is increasing. While total forestland in 1973 was 26.1%, it went up to 26.6% in 1999 and to 27.7% in 2012.

Turkey’s GHG emissions show an increase. Main reasons for this upward tendency are economic growth, population growth, increase in energy demand and industrialization.
Meanwhile the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water was 6.4% in 2002, it decreased by 65% in 2008 and went down to 2.2% and 0.3% in 2014. The proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility in Turkey is 93.4% at the end of 2014. This is a sharp (65%) decrease in percentage of population without improved sanitation between 2002 and 2014.

**Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

Turkey has expanded the scope of its development assistance to developing countries in 2000s. Turkey’s development aid increased from 85 million USD in 2002 to 3.3 billion USD in 2013. Turkey also is one of the biggest donor in humanitarian aid and the figure for 2013 in humanitarian aid is 1.6 billion USD.

### 3.2 Lessons Learnt

Turkey did not establish a public mechanism to coordinate investments and reforms to achieve MDGs, but instead arranged its all national priorities and development policies accordingly. EU accession process, Turkey’s target to be one of the leading global economy and strategic perspective in national planning and programing became motor forces behind success in achieving MDGs. In that regard, harmonization of national policies and programs with internationally agreed development principles have had key importance in getting desired results. Transformation reform in health services, holistic reforms in primary and secondary education, global developmental perspective in development assistance are good examples of harmonization of national and global approach. In that case, Turkey shows a replicable example of policy development and implementation.

An example of this success could be shown in the health sector. A 2002 survey had found that only 39.5% of the Turkish population was satisfied with their healthcare delivery. The country’s key health indicators also lagged far behind other middle-income countries and major inequalities between rural and urban populations as well as the Eastern and Western populations of the country existed.

To address these problems, a 10-year health system reform called the Health Transformation Program (HTP) was introduced. The objectives of the health reform measures were to achieve “effective, efficient and equitable organization, financing and provision of health care
services”. The Program aimed to improve access to care, health services financing, health sector organizational structure, and patient satisfaction.

The main principles of the HTP were listed as follows:

- **Patient focused system design**: Planning and provision of health care services should focus on individuals, their needs, demands and expectations.
- **Sustainability**: The new system will be consistent with the conditions and resources of the country and will be sustainable in the long run.
- **Continuous quality improvement**: This principle focuses on creating a feedback system to provide information in order to learn lessons from results and mistakes.
- **Participation**: This principle states that during the development and implementation of the improved health care system, a constructive environment will be created with the participation of all stakeholders.
- **Consensus building**: All segments of the health care system should work on the basis of consensus, meeting the interests of all stakeholders.
- **Volunteerism**: This principle emphasizes that all units in the system should work together to meet its goals and objectives.
- **Division of power**: This principle emphasizes the need to split financing, planning, monitoring and provision functions within the health care system, thus yielding more efficient and high-quality health care services.
- **Decentralization**: Health care facilities and institutions should have less dependence on central bodies and a decentralized health care system should be established in line with contemporary governance approaches. Institutions with administrative and financial autonomy will have efficient and rapid decision making mechanisms and will use resources more efficiently.
- **Competition**: A competitive environment for health care providers will be established in order to advance continuous quality improvement and to decrease costs

Based on these principles, reforms that were introduced included; organization and expansion of health insurance coverage; payment organization; incentives for quality through pay for performance; more autonomy and flexibility for hospitals; provision of health services through public-private partnerships; and improvements in family medicine.

Within the framework of the Health Transformation Programme, institutions responsible for implementing provision of health services have been restructured. In this context, central and local organization of the Ministry of Health rearranged with the “Legislative Decree No: 663 Concerning the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Health and Its Affiliates” (2011). Aiming to carry on works related to primary health care services, prevention and control
programs for communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases, consumer and employee safety, Turkey Public Health Agency has been established instead of Refik Saydam Hygiene Centre by this Law. Turkey Public Hospitals Authority was established in order to carry out tasks such as implementing the processes of establishing, operating, merging and separation of hospitals, oral and dental health services and similar organizations; ensuring the establishment and operation of public hospital unions which will be established within the Authority; planning human resources, investment and fiscal issues of its affiliated organizations. Turkey Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency has been established in order to do licensing of Pharmaceutical, biological products, medical devices and cosmetic products, make regulation and supervision, and develop strategies and projects.

**Box: Legal Arrangements That Have Been Made As The Legal Complementary Of The Health Transformation Program**

- Law no: 5283 on the Transfer of Health Units of the Some Public Institutions and Agencies to the Ministry of Health (2005)
- Law no: 5510 on Social Insurances and Universal Health Insurance (2006)
- Law no: 5489 on Social Insurances and Universal Health Insurance (2006)
- Law no: 5634 on Amending the Law on Nursing (2007)
- Law no: 5947 on the Full-time Working of University Staff and Health Personnel and Amending Some Laws (2010)
- Legislative Decree No: 663 Concerning the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Health and Its Affiliates (2011)
- Law No: 6428 Concerning the Construction of Facilities, Renovation of Existing Facilities and Purchasing Service by the Ministry of Health by Public Private Partnership Model (2013)

The main outcomes from the Health Transformation Program were; creation of a single-payer system; improved patient choice of where to receive treatment; increase in health insurance coverage for the poorest population; decreases in infant, child, and maternal mortality rates; increased patient satisfaction with health care services. These improvements were reflected in the patient satisfaction and satisfaction with health care services increased 75 per cent. Significant progress has been made, but much more needs to be done.
3.3 Post-2015 National Preparation Process

Turkey actively involved in OWG meetings and made interventions as a group with Italy and Spain. During the OWG sessions, spokesmanship rotated among those countries; thus all three countries had a chance to share their views and priorities in conciliation. OWG on SDGs conducted 13 sessions and several meetings, side events. During the discussions, more than 20 thematic areas and several subjects are covered. At the end of 13th session of OWG, the group adopted a document with 17 goals and 169 targets under it.

In the next phase, in intergovernmental negotiations the outcome document of OWG had been accepted the main basis for discussions. During the intergovernmental sessions, Turkey actively joined the discussions and made several interventions with its national capacity. Maintaining its former position at OWG, Turkey put more emphasis on some issues more than others in line with the human centered development approach of the country’s national development plan. Economic growth, education, health, employment, cooperation and the governance issues had been Turkey’s priority areas when making the interventions during the intergovernmental sessions.

Turkey participated the Summit at the highest level and contributed actively to the in-depth discussions on the issues addressed in the interactive dialogues. Turkey is generally satisfied with the outcome document of UN Summit on Sustainable Development. From now on national ownership of the 2030 Agenda together with citizen engagement will be key for implementation and for capturing the comprehensive and transformative nature of the whole Agenda.

3.4 Consistency of Sustainable Development Goals and National Development Plan of Turkey

In Turkey, the major policy document is the National Development Plan (MoD 2014). Sustainable development concept has been introduced into Turkey’s national development plans since 1992 Rio Conference. And very recently, Rio+20 outcomes have been integrated into 10th Development Plan covering the period 2014-2018. SGDs were decided in the UN General Assesmbly in September 2015. 17 goals and 169 targets are based on the principle of “no one left behind”. The recent plan, 10th National Development Plan generally covers goals and targets of SDGs. In this section each SDG and related plan policies are presented.
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

With the Tenth Development Plan, which covers the period of 2014-2018, it is aimed that Turkey will become a country that have higher positions in the value chain hierarchy be, ranked among high income countries and solve the absolute poverty problem. Decreasing the absolute poverty to negligible levels and focusing on relative poverty as is aimed. By ensuring easier access of the population segments that are under risk of poverty and social exclusion to the opportunities, enhancing their participation to economic and social life, alleviating poverty are the main objectives. In addition to this, the poverty reducing effect of taxes and social transfers will be increased. Social services and assistance will be provided with a supply-side orientation in villages and households below the poverty line and distant rural settlements will be prioritized.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

In the plan, it is aimed to create an agriculture sector that aims to provide sufficient and balanced nutrition for the society, utilizes advanced technologies, has resolved infrastructural problems, has an effective organization and high productivity in a sustainable manner.

In order to ensure food security; effective stock management; diminishing the losses along the production, marketing and consumption chain; strengthening administrative and technical capacity related to the market regulation and effective use of foreign trade tools will be provided by taking into account stability in product markets and farmer incomes. Awareness of consumers will be raised about adequate and balanced nutrition. Besides, biosafety criteria will be strictly applied for products manufactured using advanced technology, especially those containing genetically modified organisms.

In the food industry, sustainable supply of domestic raw materials at competitive prices and quality is aimed; high value added products to meet the needs of specific consumer groups in the domestic and international markets will be developed; environmental awareness will be considered; imitation, adulteration and informality will be diminished.
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Healthy life-style will be encouraged and more accessible, convenient, effective and efficient health care services will be provided. In healthcare provision, approaches which take into account the effectiveness of clinical interventions, safety and satisfaction of patients and health professionals, will be developed. In order to provide effective and rational use of drugs, awareness of health service providers and citizens will be increased, quality and use of pharmaceuticals and medical devices, and effectiveness of related expenditures will be controlled.

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

In the plan, education policies which can serve SDG-4, are well designed. In terms of equitable education perspective, full access to primary and secondary education, especially of disabled and female students, will be ensured. Besides, pre-school education which contributes to social, mental, emotional and physical development of students will be expanded in a way that supports the access of disadvantaged families and regions. Crowded and joint classrooms and dual education practices will be diminished. Experienced teachers will be encouraged to work for longer terms in disadvantaged regions and schools. Quality-oriented transformation in the education system which develops individual’s personality and skills, strengthens compliance with the labor market within the framework of lifelong learning and based on equality of opportunity will continue.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

In the context of gender equality, the main objectives are to empower women in all aspects of social, economic and cultural life, to improve the status of family while preserving the institution and to strengthen social integration. Further involvement of women in the decision making processes, increasing their employment, education and skills level will be ensured. In order to eliminate discrimination and violence against women, the level of social consciousness will be increased with formal and informal education particularly starting from the early childhood.
For reconciliation of family and working life, alternative models such as flexicurity, parental leave, extending and increasing the accessibility of nurseries and child care services will be implemented.

**Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

In the plan, SDG-6 which aims to ensure sustainable water and sanitation management, is already highlighted with specific measures and instruments. All of the drinkable and usable water need of settlements will be met, non-revenue water will be prevented, healthy and environment friendly material usage will be popularized through improving current networks. In all settlements, drinkable and usable water will be provided to networks properly with necessary qualifications and standards. Sanitation and wastewater treatment infrastructures in cities will be improved, these infrastructures will be operated in line with the basin specific discharge standards, and reuse of treated wastewater will be encouraged. Shortcomings and uncertainties in the legislation on water management will be eliminated, duties, powers and responsibilities of institutions will be clarified, and collaboration and coordination among all institutions involved in water management will be enhanced.

**Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

In the context of the sustainable energy for all, the aim of plan for energy is to reach a competitive energy system that exploits domestic and renewable energy resources to the extent possible, supports reduction of energy intensity of the economy, minimizes waste and environmental effects of energy. A balanced resource diversification on the basis of primary energy resources and differentiation of origin countries will be ensured, share of domestic and renewable energy resources in the production system will be raised to the maximum extent. In order to maximize the contribution of renewable energy in the economy, the level of domestic manufacturing will be increased and new technologies will be developed.

Energy Efficiency Strategy will be applied in an effective manner and efficient use of energy in all sectors will be ensured. Rehabilitation works of the thermal and hydroelectric power plants that are envisaged; the ratio of loss and illegal use of electricity will be reduced to the minimum level. In all sectors, especially in the energy and manufacturing industries, R&D activities towards producing clean technologies and green products with high value added
enabling the efficient use of natural resources and prevention of environmental degradation will be supported.

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

One of the main objectives of the plan is to accelerate welfare growth and ensure high and stable growth environment with a long term perspective. The main strategy for high and stable growth is developing the private sector-led, open and competitive production structure. Increasing productivity and accelerating industrialization process are milestones of this strategy. Productivity-enhancing policies will have priority and thus global competitive position of the economy will be strengthened. According economic growth with social and environmental elements, making use of returns of growth in strengthening social structure and in reducing pressures on the environment are emerging as a requirement of sustainable development.

Main objective is to form a labor market in which decent job opportunities are provided to all segments of the society, skills of the labor force are upgraded and utilized effectively, gender equality and occupational health and safety conditions are ameliorated and flexicurity is embraced. Eliminating children’s deprivation stemming from poverty, increasing the enrollment and attendance rates of girls, increasing the participation of youth, who are not in education or employment to economic and social life are targeted. Worst forms of child labor such as works in the street, heavy and hazardous works, paid employment in mobile and seasonal agriculture works apart from family work will be eliminated.

Taking into account requirements of decent work, working conditions will be improved and wage-productivity relationship will be strengthened.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Innovation and sustainable industrialization issues are highlighted in the Plan. As a new paradigm, green growth opportunities on areas such as energy, industry, agriculture, transportation, construction, services and urbanization will be evaluated and new business areas, R&D and innovation that provide environment sensitive economic growth will be
supported. R&D and innovation programs will be started and implemented in order to develop internationally competitive and high value added new sectors, products and brands. R&D activities will be supported in a comprehensive way by taking into account the market conditions, including commercialization, within the framework of common objectives determined in the priority areas. Coordination of various R&D support programs will be ensured and existing support programs will be reviewed by conducting impact analysis. The structure and operation of technology development zones will be improved in order to foster university-industry cooperation, inter-firm joint R&D activities and innovative entrepreneurship. The quantity and quality of researchers will be further increased, while the incentives for researcher employment in private sector continue. Awareness about economic and social benefits of use of ICT will be increased and the skills related to these technologies will be developed.

**Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**

In the plan, by ensuring easier access of the population segments that are under risk of poverty and social exclusion to the opportunities, enhancing their participation to economic and social life, increasing their quality of life and improving income distribution and alleviating poverty are the main objectives. Specifically, income distribution inequality reducing effect of taxes and social transfers will be increased.

In terms of other inequality issues rather than income one are also highlighted in the Plan. For instance, constituting a social structure that respects all religious beliefs and life styles as a fundamental principle and that is convenient for individuals and different segments of society to express themselves freely through a pluralist and liberal democracy perspective, is the main objective. As stated in the constitution, guaranteeing fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens and non-discrimination on the basis of gender, age, race, language, color, philosophical view, religion, sect, health condition, income, nationality, ethnic origin, immigration status and political view is essential.

**Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

The sustainable human settlement issue has high importance in the Plan. Both urban and rural settlements policies exist and buildings, urban transformation, housing standards, disaster
risk management and urban architecture issues are highlighted to achieve sustainable living areas in the Plan. To provide high standard livable spaces, which conform to geographic conditions, urban-rural differentiation, historical, cultural and environmental values; have larger public spaces and meet the needs of people and the society, is the main goal.

Urbanization and urban transformation will be conducted in association with manufacturing industry. In this context, production and export capacity will be increased in areas such as smart buildings, building and construction materials, and public transport and signaling systems. Design and construction standards will be upgraded with the aim of building structures that are user-oriented, safe, environment friendly, energy-efficient and architecturally aesthetic. In urban transport, information technologies and intelligent transport systems will be efficiently utilized in traffic management and public transport services.

Required measures will be taken in order to meet the basic housing need of the public at a higher rate, especially for those with low income, and alternative and sound solutions will be developed for the housing problem.

Considering the impact of urban architecture and landscape on people, the contribution of urban designs, construction plans and housing projects and public buildings to the aesthetics and the identities of cities will be taken into account. The compliance of urban renewal applications with cultural identity and structure will be stipulated.

Implementation mechanisms that will reduce disaster risks will be strengthened. Retrofitting of public places like hospitals, schools and dormitories that are important for disaster preparation and response processes, and critical infrastructures like energy, transportation, water and communication will be prioritized. Resilient buildings and infrastructure will be built and the supervision of construction activities will be strengthened via independent, capable and authorized individuals and institutions

**Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

The Plan set a specific objective on sustainable consumption and production issue. In order to support sustainable production and consumption, environment friendly products will be encouraged in public procurement. Public procurement will be used as an effective tool in
order to foster innovation and green manufacturing capacities of domestic firms. In this context, the capacity for preparation and evaluation of tender specifications will be developed; dissemination and introduction of best practices in the public sector will be ensured.

Value of natural resources and ecosystem services will be calculated and will be considered in policy making and implementation processes. Practices towards improving environmental consciousness, especially protection of nature and support of sustainable consumption, will be promoted. Environmental sensitivity and life quality will be improved with practices such as waste and emission reduction, energy, water and resource efficiency, recycling, prevention of noise and visual pollution, usage of environment friendly material in line with sustainable cities approach.

**Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

Adapting and combating climate change will be maintained in line with the principles of “common but differentiated responsibilities” and “respective capabilities” while considering national circumstances. Through evaluating effects of climate change and all activities in catchments on water quantity and quality, measures for saving water, combating drought and preventing pollution will be taken.

**Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

Maritime safety will be given utmost importance, Emergency Response Centers and Vessel Traffic Management Systems at busy ports will be completed and safe maritime navigation corridors will be established. In the fisheries sector, resource management will be based on scientific data and will be carried out efficiently. Additionally, institutional capacity will be strengthened. Environmental sustainability will be taken into consideration in the aquacultural activities and competitiveness in international markets will be improved through product diversification and branding.
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Detection, protection, sustainable usage, development and monitoring of biodiversity that is important for agriculture, forest, food and pharmaceutical industry will be ensured. Value of natural resources and ecosystem services will be calculated and will be considered in policy making and implementation processes.

Efficient use of land and water resources, overseeing the balance between protection and utilization of natural resources are considered as priority. Measures will be taken to protect high quality agriculture lands and forests, particularly for special protected nature areas. Desertification and erosion combating efforts will be improved; preventive measures will be intensified after monitoring environmental and social impacts of agricultural activities on agricultural land resources.

A planning approach, taking into account the economic, social and ecological functions of forests, will be adopted. Besides, efficient management of production and marketing of wood and non-wood forest products, especially industrial products, will be ensured. Considering the demand of non-agricultural sectors in particular, for agriculture, forest, meadow and pasture lands, it seems important to maintain the balance between protection and usage of these resources. In forestry, capacity to fight against fires, pests and diseases will be improved; afforestation and rehabilitation activities will be accelerated.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Within the context of the universal principles of law, rule of law and supremacy of law; ensuring fast, fair, efficient, reliable and proper functioning of the trial process is the main goal of the justice system. To improve the accessibility of justice, right of defense and judicial assistance will be enhanced. Equality of arms principle which ensures a fair balance between parties at the judgments will be realized. The rule of ethics and the code of conducts for judicial staff will be determined according to international criteria and will be put into practice.
To achieve efficient operation of justice services and to increase the accessibility of justice, utilization of information technologies in justice and judiciary services will be extended.

As stated in the constitution, guaranteeing fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens and non-discrimination on the basis of gender, age, race, language, color, philosophical view, religion, health condition, income, nationality, ethnic origin, immigration status and political view is essential. Constituting a social structure that respects all religious beliefs and life styles as a fundamental principle and that is convenient for individuals and different segments of society to express themselves freely through a pluralist and liberal democracy perspective, is the main objective. Fundamental rights and freedoms will be continuously enhanced in the light of universal criteria and practices. A new comprehensive, integrative, pluralist constitution, which will expand the freedom and provide more welfare and happiness for the individuals and society, will be prepared with maximum possible consensus. Within the framework of pluralist and participatory democratic political process, mechanisms to get opinions and pro-posals of different social groups and NGOs will be strengthened; Economic and Social Council will be made effective following the necessary legislative amendments.

**Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

The main objective is to attain higher level of national administrative and human resource capacity in order to strengthen the international dynamics of development process of Turkey, to share knowledge and experience with countries in need and to attain a sustainable and strong ground in economic, social, cultural relations in international cooperation activities. Policy framework, administrative and legal infrastructure of development cooperation will be improved. In this context, Development Cooperation Strategy will be formed and Development Cooperation Law will be prepared.

The main objective is to provide better quality and stronger contribution to the global development agenda; through effective participation in international organizations, efforts towards improvement of global governance and developed relations at global scale, particularly with emerging economies and LDCs. Turkey will carry out active policies on multilateral platforms to improve global economic governance and will make every effort to ensure closer cooperation and coordination among member states. Aid committed to the
LDCs will be used in line with the strategy aiming at developing capacity of the target countries and also improving long-term economic and trade relations with them. Moreover, efforts for development of these countries at multilateral platforms will be increased. Capacity development support will be provided to countries in crises or transformation in areas of disaster and emergency relief; institutional and operational cooperation with international aid organizations, the UN in particular, will be enhanced. Development cooperation activities will be carried out with a perspective that supports institutional capacity building in the countries concerned.

3.5 Way Forward-Implementation of SDGs in Turkey

According to the preliminary analysis of current Development Plan as presented above, there is high consistency between SDGs and the Plan. However, each target of SDGs does not have its place in the national agenda. It’s for sure that there is a need to work on these targets and indicators in more detail to set Turkey’s national post-2015 development priorities according to national circumstances and guided by the aspirational global SDGs. Therefore, there is a need for a stocktaking analysis of priority SDG targets and its relevant indicators. That kind of analysis could be a good starting point to assess the progress on SDGs in the coming 15 years. That analysis will reveal the focus areas and indicate where to start. After that, Turkey envisages to strengthen the implementation of SDGs by projects and programs with strong dialogue and cooperation with all stakeholders, local authorities, private sector and NGOs.

Agenda brings us a new integrated follow-up and review mechanism with its new understanding of use of integrated data and monitoring framework. This requires essentially a data revolution, which brings important institutional arrangements and capacity building needs at all levels.

Country led, transparent and effective review and follow up mechanism is key for the achievement of SDGs. In terms of monitoring the SDGs at national level, Turkey already has a national sustainable development indicator set, composed of 132 indicators under 9 categories since 2000. We will further develop this monitoring framework in light of proposed SDGs’ global indicators according to our national priorities and capabilities. National Statistics Office of Turkey follows closely the work of UN on the indicators and has started to think on Turkey’s data gap.
Since the report is one of the main input of the Post 2015 Development Agenda and the agenda should present the biggest challenges and solutions of next 15 years, leaders’ ownership and commitments are crucial for successful outcomes. Regarding the issue of ownership, strong monitoring of SDGs in post 2015 development agenda is key. The main reason behind the success of MDGs was the high political ownership. Taking into account the more broad agenda of SDGs, political ownership will be more crucial for ensuring to integrate, implement and monitor the national SDG agenda.

Additionally, the cooperation among all stakeholders, especially with the non-state actors to follow up the outcomes is vital for successful implementation of the agenda. Ensuring substantive participation of non-state actors from civil society, academia and the private sector to the process and agenda will be an impulsive force for all of the actors of the Agenda.

For the new development agenda, Turkey believes that we need a human centered development approach which has the main axis of equality and sustainability. Fighting poverty and ensuring an honorable life quality for everyone is Turkey’s utmost priority. However, the specialty of SDGs will be to have a greater coverage of problems of all countries, most of which are interlinked in nature. Additionally, peaceful society, ensuring rule of law and good governance are enablers of our goals and targets and support a level playing field for all. Turkey takes the governance and strong institutions as the 4th pillar of sustainable development. Without them, it is almost impossible to realize goals and targets. Therefore, partnerships for capacity building and empowering respective intuitions should have a high priority among all.

Moreover, peaceful society is a prerequisite of all development efforts. Even the basic humanitarian targets of SDG agenda may become a challenge in conflict affected countries and regions. Therefore, UN and regional cooperation efforts for peace are valuable without compromising the national sovereignty of countries.

In the post-2015 development agenda different forms of partnerships need to be introduced. In terms of technological improvements and their dissemination as well as transfer, high income countries should lead and guide. We have the responsibility to share the benefits of growth at national, regional and international level for a more equitable world. Turkey tries to implement this understanding, and share her experience and growth outcomes at all levels.
Technicians, academicians, experts, diplomats, political leaders, citizens, they all know the problems and the solutions. It is time to agree on empowering the means of implementation and mobilizing adequate financing for development. Turkey believes that a powerful consensus for sharing the benefits of growth had been achieved in July 2015 in Addis Ababa for the sake of global sustainability. Turkey is ready to play its part very well on that matter and keep engaging with the most vulnerable parts of the world.
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